The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

N. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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EDWARD RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address Daily and Weekly COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1874. NO. 150.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of Friday and Saturday.

Large Number of Bills Introduced in Each House.

Resolution Offered to Prosecute Certain Banks and Bankers.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1874.

The petitions for and remonstrances against the repeal of the Local Option law continue to pour in until the reception of them begins to be tiresome.

In the Senate, this morning, the act to authorize the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of alderman was reported from the Committee on Constitutional Reform by Mr. Fitch, with an amendment.

The supplement to the act for the better protection of the wages of laborers, mechanics, miners, etc., was reported from the Judiciary General by Mr. White, with a number of amendments, and went over until the latter are printed.

The act requiring Judges of the courts to file written opinions, and the Judges of the Supreme Court to designate such of their opinions as they may deem necessary for publication, was returned by the Judiciary General with a negative recommendation.

A number of bills were read in place, the following among them:

Mr. Yerkes, An act relating to the jurisdiction of Courts of Common Pleas, and the organization of Courts of Common Pleas in the county of Philadelphia.

Mr. McClure, An act to authorize the boards of revision in the cities of this Commonwealth to appoint additional assessors. Also, an act in relation to mendicant and vagrant children.

Mr. White, An act to aid the Indiana Normal School of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fitch, An act regulating fees of notaries public.

Senate bill No. 70, An act for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of this Commonwealth, was passed finally.

Senate bill No. 53, An act to enable the owners of wet and spouty lands and mines and quarries to drain and improve the same, passed finally.

Senate bill No. 42, Providing for the organization and regulation of insurance companies, came up on third reading. The vote by which it passed second reading was reconsidered, and further consideration postponed.

The following bills passed third reading:

Senate No. 63, Supplement to an act to regulate the commission or license fees to be paid by auctioneers.

House No. 29, Joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines in this Commonwealth.

Senate No. 42, An act appropriating money for the construction of fish ways and the propagation and protection of fish.

Senate No. 29, An act for the protection of fish.

Senate No. 14, An act regulating the appointment and pay of fish wardens or water bailiffs.

Senate No. 60, A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14, 1836, authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases.

Senate No. 67, An act supplementary to an act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education in common schools, approved the 8th day of May, A. D. 1854, and the act supplementary thereto, providing for a uniform school tax.

Senate No. 66, An act to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislators and public officers.

The Senate adjourned till Monday evening, when the time will be devoted to the reading of bills for the first time.

In the House, after the appointment of the special committee on advertising the new Constitution, the Judicial Apportionment bill came up as the special order. Mr. Mylin urged the passage of the bill as it came from the Senate. It was a fair and proper one, and he hoped the House would consider well before making any changes in it.

Mr. Campbell thought there were many inconsistencies in the measure in its present shape. Butler county, for instance, had nearly twice the area and four times the legal business as Beaver county; yet Beaver county was made a separate district, while Butler was joined to Lawrence. He therefore moved that the latter counties be made separate districts.

Mr. Thompson (Fayette) would have preferred to have had Fayette and Greene made separate districts; but as justice demanded that they should be attached, he thought the people of his county would be satisfied.

Mr. Stranahan moved to amend Mr. Campbell's amendment by joining Beaver and Lawrence counties in one district. After some further debate, the bill was reported to the House, read the first time, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Christy, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported with amendments an act re-ative to compulsory arbitration, and an act relative to the transfer of real estate of married women.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1874.

There was no session of the Senate to-day. In the House, an effort was made to change the rule as to adjournment over Sunday, so as to have sessions on Saturday afternoon and Monday evening; but Mr. McCreary made a point of order that it required a two-thirds vote of all the members to carry the measure, as it repealed a standing rule of the House, and the point was sustained, after an appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Vogdes, from the Committee on Banks, reported as committed the act fixing and defining the individual liability of banks. It makes stockholders in banks, banking companies, saving fund institutions, and all other incorporated companies doing the business of banks, or loaning or discounting moneys, personally liable for all debts and deposits in their individual capacity to double the amount of capital stock held and owned by each.

An act for the relief of widows and orphans of miners, made such by accidents in coal mines; an act to repeal all laws, local or special, exempting property from taxation; an act limiting the time within which inquisition of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed; an act to authorize the Orphans' Court and Common Pleas Courts to fix the number of jurors on sheriffs' inquests in partitions; an act supplementary to acts relating to the incorporation of saving fund, loan and building associations, were severally reported from committees with negative recommendation.

The following bills were reported from committees, as committed: An act to promote the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other securities from taxes, except for State purposes; an act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors of the State; an act to punish the fraudulent issue of tax receipts; an act to provide for the improvement of the river Delaware, with amendment; an act relating to estates of decedents; an act to empower the several Courts of Quarter Session of this State to vacate roads, streets, lanes or alleys which have been laid out and not opened, with amendment; an act relating to affidavits of defense; an act requiring every railroad and canal corporation organized and doing business in this State to have an office; an act to enable the Auditor General to settle the account of the State Printer; an act providing for the construction of sewers in boroughs; an act regulating the levying of taxes for State roads in boroughs and townships; an act relative to burial grounds in incorporated boroughs; an act for the further regulation of appeals from assessments of damages to owners of property taken for public use; an act to make valid the acknowledgment of deeds made by husband and wife, with amendment; an act to limit the right of action against citizens of Pennsylvania for responsibility incurred by them as copartners; an act by which the title to all estates and interests in lands in the State of Pennsylvania may be vested in the United States when no agreement can be made with the owners of the land; supplement to an act entitled An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the State militia; also a further supplement to the militia act; an act to provide for a thorough mineralogical and geological survey of the State; an act regulating the sale of salt and pickled fish.

Mr. Reyburn introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That if the Senate concurs, the Attorney General be directed to commence proceedings against the Union National, Manufacturers National and Western National banks of Philadelphia, Second National bank of Titusville and Drexel & Co., bankers of Philadelphia, or the officers or agents thereof, who sent or caused to be sent remittances for the purpose of aiding in the passage of House bill No. 18, for the offense of offering directly or indirectly to bribe the members of General Assembly.

The following bills, among others, were read in place:

Mr. Mitchell, A further supplement to several actions relating to actions.

Mr. Foster, One to prevent violation of the usury laws.

Mr. Mylin, A supplement to an act to establish the mechanics high school.

Mr. DeWitt, One to regulate medical practice.

Mr. Vogdes, One defining the notice to be given to all parties in interest, and to be recited in special enactments affecting the estate of minors, &c.

Mr. Newmyer, One for the annexation of boroughs and townships, or parts of townships, to adjacent cities.

Also, One making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Prison Association.

Mr. Potter, One to authorize the collection of poor tax from unseated lands.

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Also, One making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Prison Association.

Mr. Potter, One to authorize the collection of poor tax from unseated lands.

SPECIAL.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

OFFICIAL FROM ASHANTEE—SAFETY OF THE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch dated February 7th, from General Wolseley, says: Coomassie has been captured and burned, and the King has fled. The British troops have commenced their return march unhindered.

A dispatch dated February 9th says: An Ashantee messenger has just arrived and requests a treaty of peace. I will remain with the native troops until the 13th or 14th, to allow time for negotiations.

FRUITS OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

LONDON, March 7.—Several prominent persons will be prosecuted for conspiring with Orton to get possession of the Tichborne estate.

THE LAUREATE'S LATEST.

LONDON, March 7.—Tennyson's poem on the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was published to-day.

Upon the fall of Coomassie, Gen. Wolseley issued an order to his troops: "England is proud of such men, and I am proud of the honor of commanding them."

GLADSTONE DECLINES THE OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Observer* says a meeting of the members of the late ministry was held yesterday. The impression that Gladstone has declined the active leadership of the Opposition during the ensuing session is confirmed. The Marquis of Huntington is mentioned as his successor, but nothing has been decided yet.

THE EXPEDITION RETURNING.

LONDON, March 8.—A transport has arrived at St. Vincent with the first detachment of troops of the Ashantee expedition returning to England.

Italy.

MARQUIS DE NOAILLES AT ROME.

ROME, March 8.—Marquis De Noailles has presented his credentials as Minister of France to Italy.

Germany.

DIVISION OF THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Federal Council has ordered to be distributed to the States of the empire a further instalment of forty-two million thalers of the French indemnity.

Spain.

REPUBLICAN FORCE IN THE NORTH.

MADRID, March 7.—Sixty-five thousand troops are operating in the north against the Carlists.

SERRANO VISITS THE ARMY.

MADRID, March 8.—Marshal Serrano has arrived at Somorrostro.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship Schiller, from New York, has arrived out.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 7.—Holiday; no market.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes 69 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton firm at 7¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,800, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Short rib middles 40s 3d; long clear 39s 6d. Others unchanged.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1874.

HOUSE.

The House met for debate on the Tax bills, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair as Speaker pro tem., and was addressed by Mr. WOODS.

Mr. BECK, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, followed. He criticised the course of the Secretary of the Treasury, and ridiculed him for the panic he had got into about the finances. He (Beck) thought there was no occasion for that panic, and had no hesitation in avowing that he would never vote, in the present condition of things, either to increase taxation or to add to the interest bearing debts of the country. The Secretary had seen fit, in palpable violation of law, to issue twenty-five of the forty-four millions which he facetiously called "reserve." He (Beck) intended to insist that that act should be legalized, but he would not hide the fact that the issue was illegal. It was no wonder, however, to find insubordination in the Executive departments, when the President of the United States was seen to take the State of Louisiana by the throat and, by fraudulent opinions previously obtained from drunken judges, put the Federal foot on the neck of that people. After discussion with Mr. Garfield on the question of a reduction of taxes, Mr. BECK referred to the enormous fees paid to custom house officials in New York and Boston, and stated that the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer of New York, whose principal business it was to control primary conventions and stuff ballot-boxes, had received, since this administration came into power, more than would pay the whole Senate of the United States for a year and a half. He had no sympathy with the talk about irredeemable paper currency. The currency could not be irredeemable while the government collected taxes averaging for some years four hundred and sixty-one millions, and which, by the payment of its own duties in currency, could absorb every dollar of greenbacks in twelve months. Merchants would have been glad of it, but the bondholders demurred, and protected and monopolists demurred. If Congress would abolish national banks and make banking free, or, better still, use the government currency, it would all come right.

Mr. KELLEY, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, next addressed the House.

Mr. BURCHARD, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the House upon the necessity of maintaining the public credit, and argued that if the expenditures cannot be reduced further, new taxes must be imposed. The government must maintain its credit and fulfil every national pledge. There was no resource but the severest economy and even then, possibly, taxation.

At the close of Mr. Burchard's speech, the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

Relief of Red Cloud Agency Effected Without Opposition.

OMAHA, March 7.—Troops sent to the relief of the Red Cloud agency arrived there on the afternoon of the 5th instant. All are well. They were delayed somewhat on account of swimming to throw some bridges across streams. They met no Indians and found all quiet there. There are between two and three thousand Sioux Indians at the agency under Red Cloud, also a large number of Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It is reported that Spotted Tail's band and some Minneconjou had a fight at Whetstone agency on the fourth, which resulted in the former being driven away from the agency. The beef herds of both agencies have been raided and dispersed. No beef has been purchased at Red Cloud agency since 11th February. Matters are not considered safe or settled, though the troops met with no opposition en route, but it is thought that, having effected an entrance into the reservation in good shape, they will be able to maintain their position.

FIRE RECORD.

Hamlet, Indiana—$3,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HAMLET, IND., March 7, 1874.

W. W. Garned's dry goods store was destroyed by fire last night. Nothing was saved. The loss is three thousand dollars, with no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CRIMES.

Murder in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 7.—During a riot in South Wheeling this afternoon, a man named Blattner received two pistol balls through the lungs. He is still living, but with no hopes for recovery. Two other persons were severely injured. The disturbance arose from evidence given in court yesterday.

Death of Ex-President Fillmore.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at his residence in this city at ten minutes past eleven to-night. He was conscious to the last. At eight o'clock, in reply to a question by his physician, he said the nourishment was palatable. These were his last words. His death was painless.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,000,000.

The steamships Abyssinia and City of Montreal, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The California Assembly on Saturday passed, by a vote of 38 to 30, a bill making women eligible to educational offices.

Mr. Joseph Longworth, of Cincinnati, has given $50,000 in government bonds for the endowment of an art department in the Cincinnati University.

The Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Pacific Mail steamer Granada, from New York, via Cape Horn, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK.

List of Officers and Employees of Government.

Grand Total of One Hundred and Thirty Thousand.

Airing the Sanborn Contracts.

Prominent Officials Said to be Compromised.

THE MOIETY SYSTEM IN BAD ODOR.

Forthcoming Report on War Claims.

The Committee Unfavorably Disposed.

Pennsylvania Delegation Otherwise Inclined.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1874.

The Blue Book.

The biennial register, or Blue Book, has just been issued from the Department of the Interior. It gives an official list and names of all officers and employees of the government on September 30, 1873, the date fixed by law. The book makes over one thousand octavo pages, and from it an idea may be formed of the details of the vast machinery and personnel of the government. The latter in itself makes a large army. The totals grouped under general heads show the following number of

Officers and Employees:

Executive ten; Legislative six hundred and twenty-six; Department of State, or under its authority, five hundred and eight; Treasury Department twelve thousand five hundred; War Department, including the army, thirty-four thousand; Navy Department, including the navy, twelve thousand; Interior Department two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine; Department of Justice, including the Supreme and other courts of the United States, but exclusive of court employees, five hundred and seventy-nine; Department of Agriculture, ninety-three; General Postoffice, including postmasters, sixty-seven thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven; making a grand total of over one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred.

The Return of General Schenck

to the United States revives a new crop of rumors of Cabinet changes.

The Sanborn Contracts

promise a more serious expose than grew out of the moiety business. It seems Sanborn had power under his contract to supersede the regular revenue officers and to compel them to act under his directions. The Committee on Ways and Means will investigate this subject, and members of that committee allege that some prominent Treasury officials have been compromised.

The Moiety System.

The committee will still be several days on the moiety investigation. The committee have already made up their minds to the iniquity of this system, but wish to learn further how far the mercantile community has been fleeced and threatened by the detectives and special agents before reporting a bill,

Report on War Claims.

Judge Lawrence, chairman of the Committee on War Claims, has completed his report on the subject of the liability of the government to pay for property taken and used by the United States forces during the rebellion. The report will be presented to the committee at the next meeting, and it is understood to be adverse to the responsibility assumed similar to that of Milton Best and claims for damages during the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. The best claim was one passed by Congress, but was vetoed by the President. It is thought that a carefully guarded bill might be reported covering cases of peculiar merit. A report of the views will be able to government responsibility in the premises, has every prospect of decided opposition in Congress. The Pennsylvania delegation, however, will favor payment, at least in part, as some of the principal claimants are citizens of York, Adams, Franklin and other border counties of the State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1874.

INTERNAL REVENUE SINCE 1862.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to a member of Congress, showing that the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected from September 1862, when the Internal Revenue laws first went into effect, up to February 1874, the last month estimated, is $1,792,555,060. Of this amount there is due from late collectors, $2,525,199, for the recovery of which suits have been begun.

HAVANA.

Confirmation of the News of the Killing of Cespedes.

HAVANA, March 7.—The report of the killing of ex-President Cespedes by the San Quintin battalion is confirmed. On the 27th of February the troops captured a negro, who was ordered to be shot. He promised, if his life was spared, to lead his captors to Cespedes. The proposition was accepted, and the ex-President was discovered, with a few friends, five leagues from Ascerraderoc. His companions fled, but he could not escape, and fired upon the troops led by a sergeant, who returned the fire, and Cespedes received a ball-let in his head and breast, causing instant death. His body was brought to Santiago de Cuba and buried on the 1st instant.

FORT WAYNE.

Railroad Taxes of Allen County—Burglary on Friday Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 7, 1874.

The statement of the Auditor of the State shows that this county (Allen) pays more railroad taxes than any other in Indiana, being assessed over thirty thousand dollars.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Rupert last night and carried off a large amount of valuable jewelry, among which was a costly gold watch and chain.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 7.—In the Senate, the House bill to amend the Road law so as to add to the original law for which proceedings may be had for an alteration in a road, the sliding of land by natural drainage.

The appointment of James E. Cox, of Mansfield, to be Register of the Virginia Military School Lands, vice Robert E. Smith, whose time expires March 23, 1874, was confirmed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1874.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

A dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid depositors by the Union Bank of the Commonwealth.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement shows the following: Loans, increase, $231,500; specie, increase, $1,585,800; legal tenders, decrease, $259,900; deposits, increase, $4,335,000; circulation, increase, $132,700; increase of reserve, $208,875.

ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

General Schenck, United States Minister to England, and ex-Senator Cattell, representing the Treasury Department in Europe, arrived to-day. Caleb Cushing sailed for Spain.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1874.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SCHENCK.

General Schenck says his visit to this country is solely on private affairs, that he has not come home to fill any Cabinet or any other office here and that he will return to England in May, when his leave of absence expires. He goes to Washington on Tuesday where he remains three days. He will then visit Ohio, and the last three weeks in the United States will be passed in New York.

UGLY STORY OF OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

The *Herald* says it is reported that the subcommittee of Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives has discovered that certain officers of the Ocean National bank, by collusion with certain parties in Wall street, made the necessary arrangements for having the bank closed up at a particular time, and that these arrangements were perfected months previous to the time the bank closed. Among other features of the affair, it is alleged that the testimony shows that Davis was decided upon as referee from the first day the conspiracy was resolved upon, and that to make the conspiracy a success, it was found necessary to secure the official assistance of a prominent and well known official of the government at Washington. The committee left last evening for Washington.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Ada, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ADA, O., March 7, 1874.

The women's war is still in progress in our midst. Yesterday street work commenced. The ladies visited four saloons. They were kindly received at two, held services within doors and were invited to return. At the other two places they held services on the streets. There was a large mass meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church last night. All the best citizens indorse the movement and contribute largely for carrying on the project. To-day the enthusiasm is unabated. The ladies visited the saloons in the morning and afternoon. A prayer meeting is to be held in the saloon of William Stroup this evening at his request.

Ashland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., March 7, 1874.

The Woman Temperance movement has been organizing for the last week by holding prayer and union meetings day and night. The effort is participated in by all the ministers, assisted by Rev. Mr. Patch and Mother Stewart. The result is a march on liquor to-day. The ladies, one hundred strong in the forenoon, and two hundred in the afternoon, first visited three drug stores, and were well received, all the proprietors signing the pledge willingly. They next went to the hotels and were allowed to sing and pray, but got no signers. In the afternoon they visited all the saloons, and were allowed to sing and pray in all but one. D. Guth refused them permission. The ladies quietly withdrew to the pavement, knelt in the mud and held their prayer meeting. Enthusiasm is manifested by all citizens in the movement.

Cadiz, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., March 7, 1874.

The relics of the last saloon were offered at auction to-day by the President and ladies of the Temperance League for the benefit of the cause. The government license sold for over one hundred dollars. One old funnel brought fifteen dollars; a pint flask, eleven dollars; a corkscrew, seven dollars; a broken glass, five dollars; over one hundred flasks and bottles were sold at fifty cents to three dollars each. Never has there been so much rejoicing here.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 7, 1874.

A committee of ladies made their first call on the hotel proprietors and saloon keepers to-day. They were received kindly, and all promised to consider their request. One saloon keeper said he preferred keeping a temperance restaurant, and offered to sell out his stock of liquors and quit the traffic. In several instances the women were invited to call again. They feel much encouraged.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 8, 1874.

The women's war against intemperance is making rapid strides in this city, and the excitement is very great. The committee appointed to wait on the druggists to ask them to sign a pledge not to sell or give away liquors of any kind, except upon prescriptions given by reputable physicians, such prescriptions to be filled but once, were unsuccessful in every instance. While the druggists were willing to pledge themselves not to sell liquors except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, they firmly refuse to sign the iron-clad pledge presented by the Women's Temperance League, and strongly object to being placed on a footing with barkeepers. The pledge gotten up by the druggists and presented to the Temperance League for approval was promptly tabled, not being considered strong enough. The pledge prepared for physicians has also been rejected in nearly every instance, many of them considering it an insult to their profession. The ladies also visited all stores and places of business to be closed each afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3, to enable proprietors and employees to attend the temperance prayer meetings held in the different churches. Storekeepers who refuse to comply with this measure are to be deprived of the patronage of the temperance ladies. Temperance sermons were preached in nearly all the churches to-day to unusually large congregations. A citizens' mass temperance meeting is called for to-morrow night at Gray and Garnett's hall. The grand crusade will probably be inaugurated to-morrow, or Tuesday, and exciting times are looked for. The ladies will demand unconditional surrender, and they confidently expect to capture every saloon in the city.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 7, 1874.

Yesterday a committee of women called the doctors and drug stores. Most of the doctors signed the pledge not to prescribe whisky except for medical and chemical purposes. The drug store men signed not to sell whisky except on prescriptions. It is thought the women will not get on the streets before Monday morning. Prayers will close from 10 to till three o'clock to-day, to enable the proprietors and employees to attend prayer meetings.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., March 8, 1874.

Temperance meetings have been held day and night in this place the past two weeks, preparing a raid on the saloons. Sixty thousand dollars stock has been subscribed. Speakers and praying women from other points are employed to lead the work. Yesterday all our saloon keepers, some twenty-eight, were notified that their saloons would be visited on Monday. Intense excitement prevailed among them.

Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 7, 1874.

The temperance question is still the prevailing topic. Wherever you go it greets you. Another very large meeting was held this afternoon, at which several prominent members of City Council took an active part. The meetings are earnest, quiet, and entirely void of excitement.

London, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LONDON, O., March 8, 1874.

This has been a day of rejoicing. At noon the court house, fire and church bells pealed forth the joyousness of the people over the surrender of two more saloons. This closes the seventh week of the crusade here, and the ladies are as determined as at the beginning. Their success has been very satisfactory. Not less than ten saloons have been closed since the crusade has started.

Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 8, 1874.

The women's war commenced this week in full force. Meetings have been held in the different churches the week past to organize and consult as to the best plan of action. Another large meeting was held this afternoon at the Methodist church. Mother Stewart has been telegraphed to come.

Londonville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., March 8, 1874.

The ladies of this place are holding meetings day and evening in the different churches, and are making marked progress in organizing a praying band against intemperance. The movement is meeting with general favor, all the leading men and women taking great interest. A committee of ladies visited the druggists, Saturday, who readily succumbed.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 8, 1874.

The Temperance Committee of Bucyrus has been working the past week. Subscriptions of fifty thousand dollars to carry out the programme have been raised. A counter meeting was held Saturday night. The Canesville resolutions were adopted and signed by over fifty citizens.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 8, 1874.

On Saturday night the saloon keepers and their friends held a meeting. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. They resolved to lock out all women who might attempt to visit their saloons; also that they would vote at the spring election for no candidate who favored this temperance movement. A defense fund of two thousand dollars was pledged. This evening a Union Temperance meeting was held at the Lutheran church, which was filled to the utmost capacity. The local orators, Rev. Mr. W. R. Davis, of Wooster University, Judge A. M. Jackson and ex-Chief Justice Scott all made earnest and temperate remarks. The immense difficulty of the work here is fully appreciated, and earnest prayers were made for Divine guidance. The best feeling prevails. Some miscreant put an over shoe in each furnace, but the attempt to annoy was a conspicuous failure.

Northern Ohio.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—The interest in the temperance movement is constantly increasing, and the ladies are organizing in various parts of the city for a determined campaign. Several saloons were visited yesterday in Newburgh, a suburban town. One dealer, O. Osborne, was induced to renounce his calling. There was no general denunciation of saloon keepers, but on the contrary the kindest feeling was manifested towards them.

A committee of ladies from the First Universalist church at Mt. Gilead, visited the saloons in that place yesterday and received the signatures of all the liquor dealers to their pledge. At Elyria, the largest temperance meeting ever convened in the city was held in City Hall last night. More than one thousand persons were present, and unusual enthusiasm was manifested, indicating the earnestness of the people. The crusade is gaining strength.

At Alliance a large meeting was held in the Opera House last night. Two bars have been already closed. Work on the street will begin next week.

At New Philadelphia the ladies' army numbers over two hundred. Daily prayer meetings are held, and attended by many of the business men. A mass meeting was appointed for Sunday night. Communications were received from the grand jurors, urging immediate work. Out of eighty-four indictments presented to the present court, seventy were for selling liquor.

At Wooster thorough preparations are being made to move on the saloons early in the week.

Southern Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—A *Gazette* special reports immense temperance meetings to-night at Zanesville, Ohio, and Madison, Indiana. Reports from small towns where the work has begun, show that it is unabated. Judge Smith, of Warren county, yesterday dissolved the order restraining the ladies of the town of Morrow from praying in front of saloons, and refused an injunction on the ground that the petitioners were engaged in the business of violating the law and could have no protection of the law in its violation. The women in Marietta commenced work to-day. In Dayton the visitation stopped yesterday, but will be resumed to-morrow. The ladies in Cincinnati meet again to-morrow afternoon. There is no probability of an immediate commencement of work in the heart of this city. Definite action will not probably be taken for several days. Rev. Charles Hermann, of the German Protestant church of Hamilton, Ohio, preached vigorously to-day against the movement.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Mayor Johnston received information to-night that the ladies of East Walnut Hills would commence visitations to saloons to-morrow. Eleven ministers preached in favor of the women's temperance movement to-day and to-night. An immense audience attended the union temperance services at the Broadway Presbyterian church, crowding even all the standing room.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 7.—The crusaders moved in four squads to-day. No liquor dealers have yet signed the pledge. A number informed the ladies that they had closed the liquor trade. The presumption is that they want to hold themselves free to resume the traffic if the women's movement should not succeed and therefore will not pledge themselves. The ladies close the week's work with the enthusiasm which characterized its commencement. They announce that they will resume hostilities Monday morning.

COLUMBUS, March 8.—In a majority of the churches of this city to-night there was no services, the congregations joining in the largest mass meeting of the temperance campaign. The City Hall was packed full. The seats were put close together and the open space left was packed with auditors standing. Sixteen ministers were on the platform, and the speeches, all in favor of the movement, were the most earnest yet delivered. An accurate census shows that there are three hundred and ninety places in Columbus where liquor is sold. This includes the drug stores, wholesale establishments, groceries, saloons and houses of prostitution.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The Supreme Council of the Liquor Dealers' Association request all persons connected with the association to close their places of business on Sundays. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, giving notice that in consequence of the interpretation placed by the Court of Common Pleas upon the law relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Sunday police have been instructed to aid in bringing its violators to justice. The District Attorney says he will try all cases of violation of the Sunday Liquor law the same as other cases.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Transportation Rates in Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, March 8.—The House yesterday, by a vote of 92 to 4, passed the Senate Railroad bill fixing the maximum rate for transportation of passengers and freight, amended so as to place branch roads in the same class as main lines. Under its provisions railroads are divided into three classes. A, B and C. Roads in class A are allowed to charge three cents per mile for the transportation of passengers; class B three and a half cents; class C four cents. Roads in class A, for freight ten per cent. less than the printed schedule in the bill; in class B five per cent. more; in class C twenty per cent. more. The penalties for violation are very severe, and the State provides ten thousand dollars for the prosecution of roads, to be drawn subject to the order of the Governor. An individual may recover five times the amount of damages sustained.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO DAY.

For the Upper Lake region and South over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear weather, rising temperature and winds diminishing to gentle and fresh.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Altoona *Radical* boldly asserts that the *Tribune* of that city has become a Democratic organ.

Col. H

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1874.

WHAT a fortunate thing it is for our Street Commissioners that the Board of Health is not abating nuisances.

THE New York *Graphic* calls for "a comic statesman." Our first thought was of Sunset Cox; our next that he only filled half the bill—being no statesman.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a national bank, organized under the act of 1864, cannot acquire a valid lien upon the shares of its stockholders by virtue of the articles of association or its by-laws. This decision is of general interest and importance.

HERE and there the "Liberal Republicans" are again beginning to issue courageous resolutions and "protests." They always do preparatory to general elections—completing the cycle with elaborate explanations of how their orchards came to be so barren of fruitage, afterwards.

ACTIVE preparations are being made for the opening of the State canals. Transportation will commence over the Delaware and Raritan canal on the 16th instant, and the Lehigh Navigation, the Delaware division and the Schuylkill canals are expected to be in full operation before the first of April. It is anticipated that the spring trade will be unusually brisk.

A BOURBON contemporary reproduces an article from a British journal, which cites various apparently well authenticated insances of the transmutation of idiocy into genius by head breaking accidents. This being the case, we advise that paper, and—for that matter—all others of its class, to test the redeeming virtues of cerebral fracture without delay.

THE Democratic party, through its representatives in Congress, has at length, and formally, repudiated TWEED. That is to say, it has asked and procured the passage of a bill changing the name of a steamboat bearing that illustrious cognomen. After the performance of an act of such heroic honor and virtue, the party will doubtless feel a great deal better.

"THE United Order of Workingmen of America," a sort of International Association, have, it appears, tendered to Congressman COBB, of Kansas, the office of executive of that order, and he has accepted the offer. There seems to be a good deal more cob than corn about this particular product of the political field, and we don't know but that leader and followers are well matched.

THE people of New York city are every day becoming more and more alarmed at the diversion of the Western grain trade from New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, where it takes steam for Europe direct, and the Mayor has communicated the apprehension in a special message to the Common Council, but he does not seem to know what to do about it. Suppose the Gothamites were to try the power of an injunction.

CLASSIC Boston is evidently beginning to grow a little ashamed of the unclassic tantrums into which it recently suffered itself to fall concerning the nomination of SUMNER, the successful Collector of that port. Over twenty of the wealthiest citizens of the Hub have offered to justify on his bonds—a number of these volunteers being of the very class by whom his confirmation was the most bitterly opposed. Nothing succeeds like success—even among the most fastidious Brahmins.

REMARKING on the offer made in this city by JOHN B. GOUGH, the other day, to devote the next two months to the temperance movement if lecture committees would relieve him of his engagements, the New York *Mail* suggests that he might commute by contributing his fees to the cause. It is hardly probable that he will make such a compromise—involving, as it would necessarily do, more or less newspaper publicity and mention. What he has given to the cause here is nothing to nobody.

SENATOR WEST, of Louisiana, with Congressmen RANDALL and LAWRENCE, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to visit Glenn Mills, Delaware county, in this State, where the paper used by the Treasury Department in making bank notes is prepared. It has been charged that the government is now paying an excessive amount for the manufacture of this paper, and that it can be made much cheaper. The commission, which is accompanied by a number of experts, will begin their investigation to-day.

THE Maryland Court of Appeals has just decided the law passed by the Legislature of that State in 1872, imposing a tax of two cents on every ton of coal mined in the Commonwealth, to be unconstitutional. The validity of the act was contested by the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was held not only for the tax but a penalty of ten per cent. on the amount of tax due. The court decided the tax in contravention not only of the Constitution of the United States, but of that of Maryland.

IT SEEMS absolutely impossible for the Brooklyn *Argus* to get the true "hang of the school house" with regard to Pennsylvania affairs. That paper still speaks of "the political *lusus naturæ* who runs the Philadelphia municipal machine, for the benefit of himself and his friends," notwithstanding that we have again and again corrected its false impression concerning the outcome of the recent Mayoralty struggle. MCCLURE and his clan were defeated, *Argus*. Are you blind in every one of your hundred eyes?

EVER since the holding of the last National Republican Convention, Senator SUMNER seems to have cherished an implacable enmity toward Pennsylvania in general, and Philadelphia in particular—nursing the memory of the total defeat of the machinations into which his personal animosities led him, as undyingly and vengefully as every true Frenchman is said to nurse the memory of Waterloo and the hope that his country may ultimately take vengeance on *perfide Albion*. This, unquestionably, is the secret of the incessant unpatriotic efforts which that falsely esteemed place-holder has made to defeat the Centennial Appropriation bill. We wish him joy of his spleen.

CONCERNING the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the constitutionality of prohibitory laws, or, rather, the *obiter dictum* interjected into the opinion of the court—to which reference was made in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday—the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"We hope, for the peace of the community and for the sacred cause of justice, which in every man is entitled—that the Supreme Court of the United States will soon have the opportunity of deciding this, one of the gravest of modern questions, upon a case involving the utmost merits. We believe that these prohibitory laws are unconstitutional; and the Supreme Court, in rendering an opinion on which extraordinary care has been bestowed, goes out of its way to hint the same thing. The hint should be taken at once and a test case made up which will bring the constitutionality of the prohibitory laws to the highest tribunal, where it can be settled once for all."

It is not impossible that the discussion which is arising over the decision may have the effect of giving the temperance question an importance as a political element in the campaign of next fall which it could not otherwise have attained.

SPEAKING of the recent personal encounter between two sensational Washington Bohemians, the veteran correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, "PERLEY," says that the license and falsehood which characterize the productions of the correspondents of the so-called "independent" press, this winter, have aroused a feeling of indignation in the hearts of all honest men in Washington, irrespective of party. We are glad to hear it, and hope it is true; although it would be a good deal more satisfactory if the Democratic and "R. form" members of Congress were to furnish some evidence of their "indignation" at the foulness and falsity of these political friends of theirs. It is said that in Turkey, if a man is caught lying to the detriment of personal character or the public interests, his right ear is officially lopped off, while a repetition of the offense entails the summary subtraction of the left auricle. The infliction of a similar penalty on our own corners and fulminators of malignant mendacities might possibly exert a restraining moral influence upon them—and we therefore commend the matter to the consideration of Congress.

THERE is a very active movement of cotton to the seaboard. The exports from the several ports of the country, from the first of September, 1873, up to the first of March of the present year, were as follows: To Great Britain, 1,138,359 bales; France, 251,493, and to other European ports, 322,137; total, 1,712,039 bales. For the corresponding period last year the number was 1,608,676; the excess this year being 103,363 bales. The manufacture of cotton fabrics has reached its greatest development in England; but indications are not wanting that our own country will soon not only supply the home market, but enter as a competitor into the fields where the English have hitherto had a monopoly. Great Britain has now 36,000,000 spindles in her mills, with nearly 400,000 looms and 650,000 workmen. Next come the United States, with 8,000,000 spindles; France, 5,700,000; the German Zollverein, 4,300,000, of which Alsace possesses 1,700,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Switzerland, 1,800,000; Austria, 1,400,000; Spain, 1,400,000; Belgium, 600,000; Italy, 500,000, and over 2,000,000 for other countries.

USELESS PATENTS.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet written by Mr. JOHN HABERMEHL, of Allegheny City, on the pertinent subject of useless patents. The Patent Office is admitted to be one of the most useful adjuncts of the government; but its privileges are being shamefully abused by patentees, who persist in taking out patents for the most worthless devices. The writer notes the fact that, during the past nine years, upwards of one hundred thousand patents have been issued, of which about ninety-seven per cent. are said to be useless. Thirty thousand applications were rejected during the same period, making one hundred and thirty thousand applications in nine years—or more than double the number made during the preceding seventy-five years. It must be apparent that, should this ratio of increase be continued long, it would require half the public buildings in Washington to accommodate the rubbish in the shape of models, and a regiment of examiners to attend to the applications. Mr. HABERMEHL contends that the mere expense of this abuse, great as that is, or may become, is not the only evil; hundreds of thousands of dollars are filched annually from the pockets of the people by dishonest "patent rights" dealers, and vendors of useless nostrums and implements. These catch-penny contrivances outnumber the useful inventions over ninety per cent., and there is no estimating the loss entailed upon those who are gulled into purchasing. The writer suggests a number of plans by which the evil might be lessened, if not wholly remedied. An increase in the fees to at least one hundred dollars, and a rule that no patent should be issued for six months or a year after the date of discovery, would, it is claimed, prove a wholesome check. Of these two plans, Mr. HABERMEHL regards the first mentioned as the most efficacious, but admits the difficulty of getting Congress to increase the fees. The subject is one worth discussing, and as the pamphlet is likely to find its way into the hands of those most directly interested, it will doubtless accomplish a good purpose.

IN THE course of a very able article designed to impress upon the people of New York the importance of keeping fully abreast of the times in all that relates to the extension and improvement of existing facilities for the prosecution of trade, if they would permanently retain the commercial supremacy of which they are accustomed to felicitate themselves, the New York *Bulletin* notes, with some surprise, the quiet but serious inroads which our own Commonwealth is making upon the Empire State, whether as regards agriculture, manufactures, railways or progressive growth of population. Remarking on a statement in the report of Commissioner BIGHAM, that by the year 1900 the population of Pennsylvania will be about equal to that of the State of New York, the *Bulletin* says: "It is the part of wisdom to accept the figures as they are, as well as the deduction from them, if we would not drop into a lethargy, and be beaten in the race." Mr. BIGHAM directs attention to the fact that Pennsylvania is considerably in advance of New York in productiveness, while transportation facilities and their extension, wherever profitable or practicable, have never been lost sight of, the result being to-day "a vast system of railways which not only rakes into the Commonwealth a lion's share of Western and Southwestern traffic and travel, but develops the wonderful internal resources of the State to a degree which will swamp mere statistical measurement at fault." Enough, says the paper, to show that

"To demonstrate that there is already more than one Commonwealth in the Union deserving the title of Empire State; and not only this, but that, vast as are the resources and wealth of New York, it is by no means certain that the enterprise and push of her great next door neighbor are not even now presenting her as a competitor whose growing formidableness is not simply be affectation any longer to disregard."

It is quite evident that the rapid rate at which the Keystone State is gaining on New York in all the elements and agencies of power and greatness and empire, is creating not a little uneasiness on the part of that Commonwealth, as respects the possibilities of the near future.

THE Philadelphia Sunday Liquor law bids fair to be enforced hereafter by the voluntary action of the liquor dealers themselves. The *Bulletin* of that city states that the Supreme Council of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association has adopted a resolution requesting every member to close his place of business every Sunday, hereafter. The association includes every licensed establishment in the city. This movement is every way commendable and ought every where to be imitated.

High Salaries Concluded.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The judicial salary question is settled. The controversy in regard to it is over; and the advocates of high salaries and lavish expenditure have triumphed, as usual, and our city judges get six thousand dollars each per annum, when they would have been well paid with four thousand. If, however, they are to be compensated by favor, and not for services rendered, that is to say, if they are to be compensated on the principle on which our Police Committee lately undertook to compensate one of the police while doing service at Cincinnati—no objection in that case can be made; for the judges are about as worthy a set of officials as we have, and as deserving of gratitudes as any others.

Now that the controversy is over, however, I may just mention in review a few principles which the high salary advocates have not attempted to controvert:

1. That no official under a popular form of government should be paid more for services than other equally good and well qualified men can be had to perform the same services for.

2. That the founders of our government, in their debates and political utterances, uniformly held that high salaries and large official emoluments were a sure source of corruption, and incompatible with republican government.

3. That it is not through ignorance and parsimoniousness that the country members in the Legislature oppose high judicial and other salaries, as the high salary advocates would have us believe; but because those members are better informed in regard to the principles of government and their own duties as representatives of the people.

4. That the general course of city delegations in the State Legislature of late years is calculated to destroy all confidence in city representatives in that body.

5. The position assumed by the high salary advocates, that a high salary may be allowed where the people do not remonstrate, and their non-remonstrance may be taken as acquiescence in its favor, is a totally fallacious and unwarrantable assumption. The people have their own private affairs to attend to, and are not required to remonstrate against every iniquitous measure proposed in the Legislature, or elsewhere, for that matter. If persons will take the trouble, or have sufficient individual interest in legislative proceedings to go to the trouble and expense of procuring signatures to remonstrance; and the request often made by members of the Legislature for passing bad measures, viz: that their constituents did not oppose it, is no proper excuse at all.

But enough said. It is evident the people so far as legislation is concerned, have few friends, and the politicians and officials have it all their own way; and it will continue so till the people take their own part, and cease to be led like noodles to vote again and again for men who only legislate to increase their burdens and disregard their interests. The Grangers have got their eyes opened to this fact in the West, and the industrial classes, who have to foot the bills here, will soon have to open their eyes to it everywhere. K.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Law.

The report of the Police Commissioners of Massachusetts on their operations during the year in enforcing the prohibitory liquor law is even more curious in its revelations than the contradictory arguments of the friends and opponents of such legislation. The Commissioners have no other duty to perform than to enforce this law and those against gambling, and yet "report that they have been unable to close places where liquor is unlawfully sold in Boston only five hundred and twenty-five out of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-two in about three years. The Commissioners thus admit that liquor is now unlawfully sold in seventy-seven out of every twenty-seven places. It must be remembered that these Commissioners have been given extraordinary powers—that they must not only arrest the liquor dealer, but handle his stock in trade, which the State that prohibits the sale of liquor does not destroy, but sells. Another extraordinary fact about the Commissioners' report is that the State derives revenue from the prohibitory law. It is admitted by the Commissioners that the newspapers refuse to accept their returns, and allege that the number of liquor shops and cases of drunkenness has been increased instead of diminished. There are now one hundred members of the State police force, and the Commissioners ask that the number be doubled, so as to give one officer to every four thousand inhabitants. On the other hand, there is a strong anti-prohibitory party in the State, which demands an entire repeal of the law, and which alleges not only that the Commissioners' returns are false, but that drunkenness has increased since the existence of the law, and that even on the Commissioners' showing, injustice is being done by allowing twenty-four hundred and twenty-seven liquor dealers in Boston to violate the law, although the Commissioners profess to know of their existence.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal will open for navigation to-day. Last year it did not open until April 3.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Andy Johnson's claim to Granger membership is based on the rye in his stomach.

Marvelous escape of nine young men. Nine young ladies took the black veil last week.

Praying in houses of ill-fame is the next reform. It has been introduced in Cincinnati.

A correspondent wants to know what century the year 1800 belongs to. We refer him to the *Gazette*.

There is a good deal of opposition to the Centennial spread about the country—but its mighty thin.

"Paling up the Mississippi with a plank fence" is what the New Orleans *Republican* calls the Eads project.

Brazil and Paraguay are busy with war preparations. It is an excellent time for thrifty people with gun mills.

The Illinois Legislature is gravely disputing over the definition of a fence, as though the members never sat on one.

"Cremation" has nothing whatever to do with the small quantity of cream which gathers on your milkman's milk.

Gen. Sheridan has just had a cooking stove named after him. Probably because he was such a famous rebel-roaster.

Black skunk skins, which formerly sold for a shilling, now command one dollar each; such are the freaks of fashion.

This March weather may be described in the words of the poet concerning woman—it is "uncertain"—and "hard to please."

The question of direct exportation of flour to the various ports of Brazil, from St. Louis, is again agitating the millers of that city.

A Western Granger has written to his representative for some Mardi Gras seed, and will have it, he says, franking or no franking.

The Legislatures of Iowa and Michigan have passed bills amendatory to the Constitutions of those States, granting woman suffrage.

"Grange" is a French word, and means a *barn*. The query, therefore, is pertiment, are the Grangers any kin to the Barn-burners of 1848.

The winter in Palestine has been extremely severe. Jerusalem has been visited by a heavy snow storm for the first time within fifteen years.

In consequence of the unusually abundant supply of water in California, the production of gold and silver this season promises to be unusually large.

Wealthy New Yorkers are astonishing the quaint and ancient town of St. Augustine, Fla., by building $30,000 modern residences for their winter retreat.

It is a healthy indication that nearly every important town in Illinois is making extra efforts to secure the location of some manufacturing enterprise.

The New York Legislature proposes to make the wilful dissemination of false news for the purpose of affecting market prices a felony, which the same it is.

It was recently shown in a case in Minnesota that two men can start a bank on ten dollars capital, take in money and run away with $20,000 in thirteen months time.

Defective sewerage and drainage, and Democracy, are rapidly destroying the reputation of Brooklyn as one of the healthiest and peacefullest cities in the country.

A curious but improbable story comes from Lisbon to the effect that certain inhabitants of Fayal have asked President Grant to establish a Protectorate over the Azores.

Wisconsin has possession of a county and a half which is said to belong to Michigan. This claim has been made for over twenty years, and will now be investigated.

The other day it fell to the lot of a Cincinnati policeman to arrest his son-in-law, and he did it without a groan. Had the culprit been his mother-in-law, he never could have borne up.

The mackerel catch of Massachusetts in 1873, was less than four thousand barrels larger than the 1872 catch, and considerably below the average catch of the last quarter of a century.

A good bill is this week to be presented in Congress, which will cut off all moieties or fees for government officers, and substitute as compensation in every case a salary to be fixed by law.

A receiver has just been appointed for a Wisconsin bank which has been bankrupt for seven years, the fact having been concealed by bogus drafts and other devices in making periodical statements.

Among the mortgages filed in Chicago on the 23d instant, was one from Potter Palmer to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for *one million seven hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.*

The Michigan Patent Convention has resolved that "patents ought to be granted for seventeen years; and under no circumstances should they be extended beyond the time for which they were originally granted."

The month is the invariable index of moral character. If it wasn't for the mouth there would be no necessity for the female crusade against bitters; oratory would lose its force, and kissing become one of the lost arts.

When will there be an end to religious wars? Serious riots are reported as taking place in Eastern Poland, owing to the attempt of government emissaries to close certain churches that do not conform to the State church.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* charges that the women conducting the temperance crusade buy whisky from the country dealers to induce them to "close up," and send it to that city to be sold at auction and drank by somebody else.

A Democratic paper out in Iowa has abolished the belligerent rooster as indicative of triumph at an election, and substituted an ear of corn, sandwiched in the sentence, "Pretty near a clean shucking." It is a decided improvement.

A movement of unusual importance in the religious world is the proposed alliance between the Reformed and the Southern Presbyterian churches. It is not improbable that the consummation may be effected at no distant day.

New Orleans, like Richmond, formerly enjoyed a lucrative trade with South America. The war destroyed all that—but we are glad to see a determination, if possible, to recover it. A line of steamships to Rio Janeiro has just been established.

The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 36, of which 17 were wrecked, 8 abandoned, 2 burned, 3 foundered, and 6 are missing. Total value, exclusive of cargoes, $825,000.

Nearly one hundred more native animals from the Rocky Mountains are en route to swell the fine collection already in the Zoological Gardens at Philadelphia. The list includes beavers, otters, lions, Rocky Mountain sheep, goats, antelope and a variety of birds.

PERSONAL.

Phœbe Cozzins says the Queen of Sheba was a lawyer by profession, only she was ashamed to tell of it.

It is intimated the Nilsson will not sing in the opera next season. Her repertory will consist of one song—"Sleep, baby, sleep."

In the distribution of honors in the New Haven High School, last Friday, a Miss Abby Williams secured high salutatory and one Buck the salutatory. How bad that young buck will feel when Abby bids him farewell!

A recent San Francisco masked ball was attended by a young lady who personated Nicotine. Her dress was made of tobacco leaves, her necklace was cigars, and she carried a fan and parasol constructed of the weed. The reporters all puffed her.

Hon. J. L. Pennington, the present Governor of Dakota, was an apprentice boy in the old Raleigh *Star* office thirty-three years ago. Ex-Governor Holden was foreman in the office at the time. Andy Johnson was then a journeyman tailor in the same town.

The young ladies of Petersburg, Virginia, have organized a secret association, of which a gold cross is a symbol, and tears worn over the left breast, bearing the cabalistic inscription of "B. O. U." What it means nobody thereabouts appears to know, but the interpretation is simple enough—Beware of us.

The appointment of Sam Bard to the postmastership of Atlanta was the cause of demonstrative joy in Chattanooga. The *Times* says: "Chattanooga has held more genuine, undefiled happiness during the past thirty hours than any town of equal size on the continents of the occasion for this rejoicing was aptly and pointedly explained by Wilkinson thus: 'Gentlemen, we are just happy because Sambard is no longer slashing 'round. He's been connived postmaster of Atlanta and we're all safe.'"

Wendell Phillips, the great destructionist of the North, and ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, the great destructionist of the South, spent Saturday evening together at Mr. Downing's, the Washington colored restaurateur. This is the same awful Foote who years ago was ready to give $10,000 for an Abolitionist's scalp in his country, and who some time would call "the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill." The place of the meeting was significant, and never was meeting more friendly.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: M. F. Onodera, a young Japanese of means who has been working in a paper mill for about eleven months, learning the trade preparatory to building a paper mill at Yeddo, has come to this city to study under a tutor for a few months, when he will leave for Japan. Onodera, who is now twenty-one years old, came to this country about three years ago with a small party of Japanese, all of whom are working at various trades, one of them being at the Taunton locomotive works.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Chapter of Secret War History.

The Great Hurtt Frauds Brought to Light—A Conspiracy to Ruin Honest Men and Swindle the Government—The Strings that Were Pulled—How the Great War Secretary was Imposed Upon—General Burnside Does His Best, but is Overruled.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—An incident in the preliminary steps taken to escape an investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia first suggested an examination of the startling history which follows. The records which set it forth first became known to the present administration the week preceding the inauguration of General Grant. Its minor details were vaguely understood in a limited circle during the war, and part of the facts were published at the West. But the whole power of the War Department, and the influence of several of the most prominent politicians, were actively exerted to suppress all knowledge of the real facts brought to light.

It could not be otherwise, if figures are allowed to know that the financial sights of the government record of the city of Washington during the war had been in such a league for plunder during the darkest days of the war. And so no stone to cover the most startling developments from public view. And so the court was dissolved, and the officer who knew all the facts, and who made the full confession of his commanding general, was obliged to leave with his family, in the dead of winter, for the interior of Illinois, and has since been under a cloud in regard to a band of robbers, holding high position, who at any possible cost to the country,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1874.

There has been a thorough ventilation of the subject of equalization of the currency both in Congress and by the press, so that question should now be understood.

The Eastern Senators seem disposed to put but few obstacles in the way of the measure, knowing that the causes which have heretofore drawn the bulk of the currency of the country to the larger cities of the East will continue to operate, and that in a short time it will flow as it has heretofore, to the monetary centers, no matter where the place of issue may be. Take away from the banks of this city all their circulation, and in a short time they will have in their vaults as many bank notes as they now have. The bank check is but a temporary form of the bank note, and performs all the functions of currency, with the exception that it is sent in for redemption soon after its issue, and as rapidly reproduced as needed. With increased banking facilities the use of the bank check is increased; in sparsely settled districts with few banks the bank check is almost unknown and the whole of the work of local exchanges must be performed by the bank note. It is this reason that causes the greater demand for currency in the West, in proportion to its population and aggregate exchanges, than in the East. Increase the banking facilities of the West and you decrease the demand for bank notes, just in proportion as the bank check displaces by its greater convenience and safety the bank note. To organize new banks of any form requires capital; that capital for this purpose it must either come from the more wealthy districts or be withdrawn from mercantile ventures.

We therefore conclude that Congress would do more to help the South and West by acting on the suggestion of the Comptroller of the Currency to authorize national banks without circulation on the deposit by them of $10,000 in government securities, than by a redistribution of $25,000 000 of national currency to be withdrawn from the Eastern banks now having a redundancy.

What is wanted is an increase in the deposit and discount facilities furnished by banks and not in their issue uses; additional bank *credits* may be needed as instruments for facilitating exchanges rather than an increase in the volume of notes; for *bank credits* in some form perform ten fold the work of exchanges that bank notes do. Simply allow the new banks of the South and West to issue bank notes, and they will flow as heretofore to the great monetary centers; but increase the number of banks without circulation, and the currency represented by the bank check will remain at home for the uses of home traders, and not flow off as will the bank note.

The whole business interests of the country are still feeling the effects of the financial disturbances of last fall. Overtrading, which was so prevalent in 1873, has given way to extreme caution in all mercantile operations, and it seems probable that in many instances the mercantile community has gone from one extreme to the other in the conduct of its business—from inordinate speculation to excessive caution—which, however, is likely to correct itself at no great distant date, regardless of legislation.

—A new scheme for bringing about resumption was put forward by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in a lecture in Boston, February 25, bearing a strong resemblance to that of Hon. Henry L. Pierce, but differing from it in some important particulars. The leading idea is like Mr. Pierce's, a substitution of redeemable for irredeemable Treasury notes; but Mr. Adams proposes that a certain quantity of the new currency, to be sold monthly for greenbacks to the highest bidder, shall be redeemable in gold, not after two years, but instantly. He would allow the legal tender character of the existing currency to be retained, and would make the new notes legal tender for all debts except those due to and from the Treasury. In order to afford security for redemption to the holders of those notes, he would empower the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for gold whenever the balance of coin was seriously threatened.

The advantages claimed for this plan are:

1. That the greatest possible contraction under it would only be the amount of the premium paid for new notes; that when the premium was reduced to nothing, contraction would cease and expansion would begin, and would go to exactly the point of safety.

2. That it would drive the whole coin reserve to the Treasury, where it would be safest, most accessible, and most easily available for all commercial purposes.

3. That it would be safe to issue three, four or five times the value of coin in the Treasury in gold notes, the holder being protected by the pledge that bonds should be sold for gold in case the actual supply of Treasury gold were giving out.

4. That this time for accumulating a stock of gold is obviated; that there is no disturbance of the existing status of the greenbacks left in circulation; that the plan opens a way for the settlement of coin dues to the government, indirectly, in paper—the creditor of the government not being forced to take paper, however.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 7, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111½	111½	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	118¾	....	....	....	118¾	....
U. P. 6s, 1st coupons	110	....	....	....	110	....
5-20s, 1865	118¾	....	....	....	118¾	....
5-20s, 1864	118¾	....	....	....	118¾	....
5-20s, 1865	119¾	....	....	....	119¾	....
5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	....	....	....	119¾	....
5-20s, 1867	118¾	....	....	....	118¾	....
5-20s, 1868	118¾	....	....	....	118¾	....
10-40's	113¾	....	....	....	113¾	....
10-40's, coupons	113¾	....	....	....	113¾	....
Currency 6s	118	....	....	....	118¼	....
New 5 per cents	111¾	....	....	....	111¾	....
C. C. & I. C.	29	28½	....	29	29¼	....
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tele'h	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¼	73¼	73¼
Quicksilver	....	....	....	28	....	....
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	41	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	95½	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	....	76½	....	....
Am. Exchange	....	....	....	76½	....	....
United States Express	....	70	....	70	....	....
New York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103¾	103¾
Erie	....	....	....	46¾	....	....
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
Illinois Centra	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	80¾	80¾	80¾	81	81	80¾
Do Preferred	90	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	104¼	104¼	104¼
St. Paul	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do Preferred	66	....	66¼	66¼	....	....
Wabash	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	....	46¾
Panama	....	116	112½	112½	113½	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
Union Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¼	33¼
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	....	29	....	....	30¾	....
Do Preferred	....	40	....	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific, pref	....	....	....	....	17¾	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	130
Terre Haute	....	10	....	11	....	....
Tennessee State 6s	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do new	....	....	91	....	....	....
North Carolina, April	....	....	35	....	....	....
Do J. L.	....	....	15	....	....	....
Missouri 6s	....	....	95	....	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	50¾
Penna. Scrip	98¾
Reading	67¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek	17½
Lehigh Valley	62
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
Central Transportation	44
Empire Transportation	52
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	69
Allegheny County 5s	75
Pittsburgh 5s	71

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 7, 1874.

REMARKS—The incessant rain of yesterday was followed to-day by high winds with strong indications of snow late in the evening.

The rivers are in excellent boating order and all towboats having tows in readiness find no difficulty in getting away. The regular packets arrive and depart on time, and "occasional" boats, after discharging their cargoes are not permitted to depart empty.

Saturday, of all the week, is the dullest. Country dealers, as a rule, are churning, getting people, and seldom absent from their pews, hence they take the early Saturday trains that they may reach home in time to spend the Sabbath in the "bosom of their families."

The four market remains in about the same state that it has been all the week—dull, with prices unchanged.

Grain, of all varieties continues quiet and inactive, if we except ear corn, for which there is more inquiry and prices a shade better.

There is nothing new nor important in the grocery line. Coffees, owing to foreign advices, are unsteady. Other leading articles are quiet, but firm in price.

Butter is coming in more freely, being 7:2 packages for the past twenty four hours, but yet not up with the demand, and choice table is still in the forties. Eggs are plenty and prices tending lower.

The market is well supplied with potatoes, and some holders are of opinion that prices will advance. We shall see.

There is a fair demand for timothy and flax seeds, but clover is dull, but as the season advances the demand will increase.

Bacon and provisions remain unchanged in price with a fair local and shipping demand reported.

But why extend our remarks? Below will be found the ruling quotations of the market, and also a table showing the receipts of leading articles for the past twenty-four hours.

Flour, bbls	2,719	Wheat, sks	349
Corn, sks	670	Hay, tons	120
Oats, sks	718	Butter, pkgs	112
Potatoes, bush	60	Bacon, lcs	91
Apples, bbls	332		

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, for the week ending March 7, 1874:

Flour	Apples	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Oats	Butter	Bacon, lbs.	Potatoes
1,186	466	793	4665	1,054	846	1,722	183	224	1,768
1,267	74	2,000	2,000	1,500	602	308	132	30	1,478
2,107	254	992	850	340	110	942	18	30	3,240
1,000	200	1,000	1,000	500	100	1,000	18	30	428
2,778	216	670	510	....	170	718	18	40	....
....	40	1,000	1,000	....	....	....	18	....	60
9,264	1,250	5,455	9,025	1,894	1,553	3,690	419	354	7,284

Bacon pieces, 18,37.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The demand for choice eating and cooking apples continues light, while medium and common varieties are neglected; choice $3 50a$4 00 $ bbl; common to medium $2 00a$3 25.

ALES—X $4 00 per bbl; XX $7; India ale $10 $ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gals., $22 Tod 24 Tod 26 Tod 41 gals $42 20a$42 75; hhds, 68 gals $24 0a$25 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young's India pale ale, in cases of 36 doz bottles, $7 $ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 $ doz; Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Barke, $3 $ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 $ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 $ doz.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 3½a4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; brands, 5 to 8c; lump, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a more active demand. We are reported sales choice at 10a10½c $ gallon; common 6@6½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured, extra, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9c $ lb; 10 lb sides, 9c $ lb; sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9 @ 9½c $ lb; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 9 @ 9½c $ lb; assorted sugar cured, 9 @ 9½c $ lb; clear sides, 8 @ 8½c $ lb; clear bellies, 8 @ 8½c $ lb; clear backs, 8 @ 8½c $ lb; clear rib sides, 8 @ 8½c $ lb; mess pork, $ bbl, $15 50; do clear mess, $ @ 16c; short rib sides, $ @ 15c; lard, prime leaf in tierces, $ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, $ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in packets, $ lb, 11@c; refined do, in 3 lb canisters, 12½c; refined, 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 10 lb pails, $ lb, 13c; ham sausage $ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—Prime fancy is 44a45 $ lb; medium to good 38a43c; common 12a30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is light. Sales in a small way reported at 3¾a3¾ $ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Sales of prime white navy at $2 00a2 50; common can be had at lower figures.

BROOM CORN—Red and red-tipped at 5¾a6½c; fair to good green 7¾a8¾c; hurl 9¾a10c $ lb.

BORAX—The market is unchanged in price, with sales reported at 16c $ lb.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 25 doz; No 8 $3 50 $ doz; 4, $3 $ doz; No 5, $2 25 $ doz; carpet brooms, $3 $ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50a2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25c@$1 00 $ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—½ lb cans $1 60; ¼ doz; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb bxs, $ 5.66.

CARBON OIL—We reduce quotations, f. o. b. at works at 19½c $ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from store.

COTTON GOODS—Cotton goods are reported by the Penn Cotton Mill as unchanging figures: Penn Mill A No. 1, 4 4 sheeting 11c; Nanatook 10¼c; Pittsburgh Factory 10c; Juniata 8, fine 9½c; Penn Mill to bale, bags 8½c; 40s, 32 inch, 9½c, 4-4 white cotton chain, 51c; do. colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 30c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, $ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, $ doz, $3 50; Winslow's corn, $1 95 $3 00 $ doz; Portland sugar corn $1 75 $ doz; 3 lb cannikins, $ doz, $2 25a2 50; 3 lb peaches, $ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pumpkin, $ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio factory 16½a16c to the trade, and in a jobbing way 17a17½c; Young America, 18c; Skimming 10a. Prime to choice Ohio Swiss 16a16½c.

CIDER—Sales are made at $7 00a8 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Are steady at $14a16 $ bbl. There are few box berries in the market.

COUNTRY BACON—Bacon hams 9a10c; clear sides 8a8½c; rough sides 7a8c; shoulders 6½a6¾c $ lb.

COUNTRY LARD—There is a fair demand at 8@9c $ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50a8 $ case of four 6-2-3 pound packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers in bbls, 7c; wine, 9½c; butter crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c $ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 $ barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 $ bbl; Roseclare cement $3 00a4; Youghiogeny $1 90a2.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples sold at 7a7½c; dried peaches 10a10½c; halves new, 14a15c; huckleberries 15a15½c.

EGGS—We quote strictly fresh at 19a20c $ doz. Packed not wanted.

FISH—No 1 extra mess mackerel $35; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $32; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 bay mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $6@9; white fish $7 50a8; lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7 50 @ 8 00; medium Georges codfish $6 50 @ 7 00; red herring, scales, 5c $ box; No 1 35c $ box.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: White wheat flour at $9@10 00; red winter, $8 00; Minnesota, spring $7 00a7 25 $ bbl.

FEATHERS—No 1, 75@80c $ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—The market is reported quiet and firm and prices unchanged, as follows:

Coffee—Green, choice, 24c; prime 23c; good 20c; fair to good green 17½@18c; roasted coffee—in papers 25c; in bulk 24c; Java 42@43c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50@$1 40 $ lb; gunpowder tea $1 25; Imperial Hyson $ lb, Java Hyson $1 $ lb; Oolong 25@85c $ lb; fancy $1 $ lb; Souchong 25@85c $ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10½c; Standard A 10¾c; Standard hards 11¼c;

Molasses—New crop prime New Orleans 75c; choice 68c, and scarce; old or poor 60@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45a49c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

SALTS—With the exception of car corn we have no changes to quote in prices. The market is quiet, but not to say dull. Wheat—The following are the ruling prices at the Exchange: White $1 60a1 65; red winter $1 56@1 60. Corn—Ear in light supply; sales at 70@72c per bushel; shelled 68@70c. Oats—There is no change in prices, being—we quote at 53@55c, as to quality. Rye is not much inquired for and prices nominally $1@1 03. Barley $1 65@1 75 with light demand.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c $ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 $ bbl.

HOPS—1873's 48@50c $ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 18@19c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 $ ton; wagon $25@27.

HAVANA—Cases of 50 to 60, $6; hhds of 300, cases of 6 to 7 c. $5.

LARD OIL—Prices have dropped a fraction, and we quote No 1 at 82@85c per gallon, and No 2 at 62@65c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Maple syrup, gallon jugs, $1 60@1 75; in kegs, $1 5@1 55. Maple sugar, in cakes, 15@15½c $ lb; granulated, 16@18c.

MILL FEED—Is in light supply and firmer but unchanged. Bran $16@16 50; middlings $17@18 50.

ONIONS—Sales prime silver skins at $7@7 50; Top Sets $5@5 50.

OIL CAKE—We quote peachblows $1 20@1 25, in truck; and $1 30@1 35 in store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 13@15c; turkeys 16@18c; ducks 12@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 $ gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 $ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@6¾c $ lb.

RAGS—Sales woolen at 3c; cotton 2c $ lb.

SEED—Timothy seed $3 40@3 50; clover $5 40@5 65; flaxseed $2 20.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 90@$1.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 9, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts River & Rail.	Exports R. R.	Exports per C. V. R. R.
Monday, March 2	2,761	....	259
Tuesday, March 3	4,256	....	620
Wednesday, March 4	5,565	....	....
Thursday, March 5	4,967	....	102
Friday, March 6	26,756	....	152
Saturday, March 7	5,488	....	354
Total for week	48,556	....	1,487
Since January 1	28,749	4,472	83,020
To March 7, 1874	33,305	4,472	84,405
Same time 1873	207,486	4,266	62,554
Same time 1872	120,107	10,293	99,441
Same time 1871	232,902	18,645	63,241
Same time 1870	166,571	17,510	55,237
Same time 1869	114,102	14,175	47,109
Same time 1868	152,634	5,369	43,073

BUSINESS.

The oil market during the week was decidedly a dull one. Prices have been very uncertain. Prices are from 15 to 20 cents per barr l lower than at the date of our last general review. During the week several new wells of large capacity have been struck, adding to the quantity very materially. This has no doubt had a depressing effect on the market. The receipts for the week were large, exceeding 48,000 barrels. The increase from January to date, as compared with the same time last year, amounts to 72,577 barrels. Refined—The market was dull. Prices are very weak and unsalable; crude, shipping grade 10½c; 1,000 bbls refined, resale contract, at 24½c. Car lots, 26c. Naphtha, 9½c. Philadelphia lower and dull; refined 14¾c spot; 14c for first half this month; 14¾a14¾c for last half; 15a15¼c for April.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6¾c; cases 19c; sales none; futures, March 14¾c; April, 15c; May, 15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	481
McKelvey	Star O. W.	453
S. A. Young	Iron City O. W.	153
McKelvey	Iron City O. W.	161
McKelvey	Hutchinson O. W.	154
Duncan	Cosmos O. W.	462
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	469
Duncan	American O. W.	1,268

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

Bbls	Bbls.
Vesta O. W. 481	Cosmos O. W. 462
Star O. W. 453	Crystal O. W. 469
Iron City O. W. 153	American 1,268
Hutchinson O. W. 154	
Total	3,593

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. R. R. and P. C. & P.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 7, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, Frew & Co.	487

Coal at New Orleans.

We are indebted to Mr. C. A. Miltenberger, coal commission merchant, No. 89 Camp street, New Orleans, for the following list of coal on hand at Willow Grove Coal Landing, March 1st, 1874:

Owners' names.	Boats.	Barges.
N. J. Bigley	7	....
T. Yawcey	14	3
John A. Wood & Sons	11	2
Simpson, Bell & Son	15	....
Rhodes, Coleman & Co	8	....
R. & J. Watson	9	3
Bell & Co	12	....
McGowan & Connell	3	....
W. Neal	3	....
H. H. Collins	5	....
George Lysle & Sons	10	2
Grand Lake Coal Co	3	....
Hodgson & Moate	3	....
N. O. Gas Light Co	15	....
Rhodes, Coleman & Co	6	....
P. & R. De Verges	1	....
Mobile Gas Light Co	2	....
Bradish Johnson	2	....
Towboat Association	2	....
Total	124	9

Consumption during February, 21 boats and 11 barges. Arrivals, 1 boats and 7 barges.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 7.—Late advices from Glasgow state the market as having reacted 2s3 shillings from the lowest prices, and importers here hold their stocks with more firmness. Nearly, if not all of the late arrivals, say about 500 tons, have been placed in yard, as business for the time being is confined to the immediate wants of the trade. American pig is quiet. About the only feature of interest is a considerable inquiry for forge iron. Some makers report that they could sell all the season's make at present prices, on contract, but in the present uncertain state of finance at affairs, there is no desire to sell beyond the present, and we believe that so far there have been very few, if any, contracts made. The Thomas Company have only four furnaces out of eight in blast; the Crane Company is still entirely out, and many others have restricted their make, or more or less, so that stocks are not accumulating. Rails of all descriptions are quiet—2,000 tons American sold before our last at $66 at the mills. Scrap is quiet, and we hear of no sales. Refined bar is quiet at previous quotations.

IMPORT OF IRON INTO NEW YORK, FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

	Bar, tons.	Pig, tons.	Sheet, &c., tons.
From foreign ports	589	59,655	3,907
Coastwise	....	20	....
Total	589	59 675	3,907
Same time 1873	1,502	9 711	3,309

DUTIES ON BAR IRON.—The Secretary of the Treasury has, under date of March 2d, made an important decision in an appeal case, in relation to the duties on iron, the substance of which is as follows: "This iron is not literally either flat, round or square, but is an octagon. The Secretary of the Treasury Department decided that under the old decision of February 19, 1873, it was dutiable at ¼c gold per lb, less 10 ₱ cent., classifying it as a rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for by law."

The decision is in favor of the contestants (Messrs. Naylor & Co., the importers), as it waives should be, where the law has a double, or doubtful meaning.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday's Philadelphia "North American" says: In pig iron there is rather more doing. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $35, and No. 2 at $33. 3,000 tons sold at $30 for Grey Forge, and $29 for mottled, or 8s, on the cars at furnace. Bar is held at 2.1-10c ₱ lb, and halls are worth $4 25 ₱ keg.

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hull & Co.]

March 9.—There is no market improvement in demand, the dullness of the market affecting nearly all grades alike. There appears to be some awakening in the car wheel trade, which has resulted in a few sales at reduces prices.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 7.—In the absence of an active demand, dealers are commencing to lose confidence, and the lowering of rates is becoming general. XX and above, however, notwithstanding the limited supply, that XX Ohio fleece will not realize over 55½ or 56c, while extra pulled, which was selling but a short time ago at 52@c, and even as high as 53c, can to-day be purchased at 50c. Full California is gradually finding its level. The stock is very large, and within the past three weeks the price has fallen from 39 to 26c; even at the latter figure a purchaser is hard to find. The general opinion of dealers is that before the new spring clip finds it way to this market, the California of the best grade will touch 24c. Manufacturers are backward about handling it on account of its heavy nature. The sales comprise 50 bales Cape at 33c; 4,000 lbs Australian, 32c; 20,000 lbs Montevideo, 35c; 8,000 lbs Peru, 45c; 112,000 lbs Eastern and Western Texas, 21@28½c; 145 bags X and super pulled, 35a36c; 65 bales Oregon, Sesame, 40 fall, California, 22@26c; 1,000 lbs scoured do, 75c; 30 bales spring do, 32½a35c; 27 00 lambs, 22½c; 25,000 lbs XX Ohio fleece, 55c; 6,000 lbs domestic do, 52½c; 1,000 lbs Missouri combing do, 42½c; 10,000 lbs mixed do, 50c; 3,000 lbs washed do, 57½c. The following is the week's

Import of wool into New York, from January 1 to February 28, 1874:

	Bales.
From foreign ports	4,374
From coastwise ports	3,309
Total	7,683
Same time 1873	13,787

—Commercial List.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7.—There is more doing, and prices are looking up. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above, 56a57½c; X, 55a56c; medium 55a57½c; coarse 45a50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine at 50a53c; medium at 54a56c; coarse at 45a50c; combing, washed, 58a59c; combing, unwashed, 43a45c; Canada combing, 53a56c; fine unwashed 36a43c; coarse and medium 38a42c; Delaine, washed, 55a57½c; Colorado, unwashed, 39a42c; Colorado, washed, 52a53c; Colorado, unwashed, fine, 32a34c; medium, 36a38c; California, fine and medium, 36a38c; California, coarse, 25a28c. —North American.

Activity in Iron Ore.

Orders for Missouri iron ore are coming in freely at present, and a very considerable shipment of it is going on from St. Louis. Barges are daily loading at the Iron Mountain Company's ore pile at Carondelet, and eight to ten tows, with about 12,000 tons will soon have departed for Pittsburgh and other manufacturing points on the Ohio. The company are very well satisfied with the prominence of the demand for the year. They have heretofore shipped as high as 250,000 tons in a year, and believe that the shipment this year will be very large. The Iron Mountain Company's quotation for their ore is eight dollars per ton.—St. Louis Republican.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 24¾; No. 2 $1 20¾ regular, $1 21 fresh spot, $1 21¾ seller April; No 3 $1 16a1 16¾; rejected $1 03. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 61¾c cash, 61¾a61¾c seller May. Rye—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 fresh 83@86c. Oats and barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14 65 cash, $14 75 seller April, $15 00 seller May. Lard—demand fair and market firm at 8 85@8 90 cash, 8 87½@8 90 seller April; closing at inside figures. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 5½c; clear rib middles 7¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Market quiet; sales 4,600 bales; offerings light and unchanged. Low grades nominal; good ordinary 13¾a14c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾a15½c; middling to strict middling 15¾a16c; good middling 16c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Middling 15½c; low middling 13¾a15c; good ordinary 14c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 7.—Demand good; middling 15¾c; low middling 13¾a14¾c; good ordinary 13¾c.

GALVESTON, March 7.—Good ordinary 13¾c; middling 15½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm at $1 40a1 43. Corn firm at 58a63. Oats steady at 44a46c. Rye steady at $1 00. Barley dull and nominal. Pork lower at $14 87½. Lard active at 8¾c; sales at 8 5a7 50. Land—demand fair and market firm; sales steady at 8c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats firmer; sales shoulders 5¾c, held at 6c; clear rib sold at 7¾c; clear 8c, all loose. Bacon active; shoulders sold at 6¾c; clear, packed; clear rib 8¾c packed; clear 8¾a9c packed, closing at outside quotations. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton quiet at 16¼c. Flour dull; superfine Western and State $5 90a6 10; common to good $6 25a6 60; good to choice $6 65a6 80. Whisky firmer at 90a91c. Wheat steady; No 3 spring $1 50a1 52; No 2 Milwaukee $1 54a1 56. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; inferior to choice 58a59c; white Western 58a59c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed Western 62a63c; white 63a66c. Hay, hops and provisions quiet. Lard—demand fair; Wool heavy; fleece shade; unwashed 38a43c. Pork firm at $16 12a16 25. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles excited at 9c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Flour scarce and firmer; treble X $6 50a7 75; family $5@6. Corn quiet; white 75c; yellow 70c. Pork in better demand and advanced to $16 25. Dry salt meats firmer at 6¾a8¾c; bacon active and advancing at 7¾@9½c. Sugar in better demand; good common 6¾@6¾c; fair to fully fair 7a7½c. Molasses in demand; centrifugal 38a56c; prime to choice 73a75c. Whisky advanced to 96c; Cincinnati $1 01. Coffee—none in first hands; dealers hold 10,000 bags; ordinary 23a24c; fair 25¾a26c; good 27a27½c. Sterling 9 7@9 75. Cornmeal firmer at $3 50. Others unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts 272 head. Market quiet and steady, with light sales; good to choice steers $5 10a5 40. Shipments 1,272 head.

Hogs—Receipts 2,600 head. Market active, firm and higher; common light rough hogs $4 25; fair to good $4 40a4 75, closing firm. Shipments 12,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market quiet and a shade easier; fair to good sold at $4 80a5 25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Business was quiet in all branches to-day, owing to the bad weather. The market for cotton goods quiet and weak in all makes. Heavy brown and heavy standard sheetings steady. Cottonades and cheviot shirtings in fair demand. Prints less active. Dress goods, flannels and hosiery moderately active. Woolens quiet. Dry goods imports for the week $3,884,091.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Four and oats dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and firm. Corn firmer at 80c. Rye steady at 99a99½. Pork $16 at 25. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib 8¾a8¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7¾a 7¾c; clear rib 9a9¾c. Lard firm at 9¾c. Butter and coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at 97c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet at $6@6 25. Wheat active; regular $1 25 for No 1; No 2 regular $1 24a1 24¾. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2, 45½c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 60c. Rye scarce and firm at 81@c. Barley active; No 1, $1 60; No 3, $1 40.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 7.—Wool firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, extra, double extra and above, 52@53c; Michigan, 49@54c; Wisconsin, Western, Minnesota and New York, 49@54c. Combing and delaine fleeces, 52@53c; tub, 53c; scoured, 45@47c; pulls, 43@45c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 7.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; amber Michigan $1 47, seller April $1 50, seller May $1 53¾; No 1 red $1 50; No 2 $1 40. Corn quiet; high mixed seller May 56½c, seller June 57¾c; no grade 61c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $15a15 12. Bulk meats active; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 8c; clear 9¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer at 9¾a10¼c. Whisky firmer at 93½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 75c. Oats firm at 58a60c. Pork active at $16 50. Lard active at 9¾a9¾c; sales 5c. Bacon active and prices advanced at 7¾a7¾c; 8½a8½c; 9½a9½c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Copper steady; ingot lake 24¼a25c, cake. Pig iron—Scotch $19a$21; American $22a26. Bar quiet. Russia sheet 16¾a17½c, gold. Nails unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Pig iron firmer; superfine $ 90. Wheat quiet and weak; red $1 60a1 65. Rye 86c. Corn higher at 71a75c. Oats dull at 57a62c. Whisky 97c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Grain quiet and nominally unchanged. Petroleum active; standard white 12¾ alc; State test, and

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 8, 1874.

	Cents.
Armstrong, Miss Sallie A., Harrisburg, Pa	1
Gregory, Jos. H., Youngstown, O	2
Nesbel, Louisa, Jefferson, Mo	3
Sykes & Co., Samuel, New York	2
Waehter, Barrie, Cleveland, O	1

R. G. NEELEY, P. M.

Allegheny Police.

At a meeting of the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils, held on Saturday evening, it was decided to change the hours of duty of six men on the day force. This force formerly went on duty at two o'clock P. M., and remained till midnight; from today their time of services until further orders will be from nine o'clock A. M., till nine o'clock P. M. The Committee also decided to request Councils to make an addition of six men to the force.

Relief Committee Meeting.

The Relief Committee of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, will meet this evening at the school house, for the purpose of taking measures looking to a continuation of efforts towards the relief of those families now on the rolls. The committee is out of funds, and it will be necessary to replenish the treasury if the dispensation of relief is continued. There are seventy-five cases on the list, and it is very desirable that these persons be aided until business revives.

Aldermen Under the New Constitution.

Attorney General Dimmick has written a letter to one of our Aldermen, in reply to an inquiry as to how the new Constitution affects our city magistrates. Mr. Dimmick says: "The Aldermen in office hold for the term for which they were elected, but this does not affect the provisions of Section 24 of the schedule which provides for the election of one Alderman in the year 1875, at which time one should be elected irrespective of whether there are any in office or not."

Burglary in Allegheny.

On Saturday night the grocery store of Henry Timmey, corner of Charlotte and Adams streets, Allegheny City, was burglarized of fifteen dollars in currency, a valuable watch and some silver. The proprietor thinks that in addition to these, some goods from the store have been taken, and he cannot therefore actually estimate his loss. The thief, or thieves, gained entrance to the room through the cellar, and did their work so stilfully as to leave no clue that will lead to their discovery.

Death from Heart Disease.

Coroner McCalin held an inquest Saturday afternoon on the body of Mrs Emma Bauser, who died suddenly at her residence on Federal street, Allegheny, Saturday morning. The attending physician at first thought her death was caused by foul play, suspicious circumstances, but it was clearly shown at the inquest to have resulted from hear; disease, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a husband and one child. She formerly belonged to Wellsville, Ohio.

Preliminary Injunction Granted

In the District Court, on Saturday, the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of Dr. A. G. Walter vs. Robert Mawhinney, was argued, and the injunction granted as prayed for. The complainant alleged that the respondent was removing earth, clay, etc., from Black's alley, in the Sixth ward, to the damage of his (complainant's) property. The defendant claimed to be acting under authority of an ordinance of the City Councils relative to the grade of said alley. The Court intimated that the ordinance was invalid.

Sabbath School Teachers' Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the U. P. and R. P. S. S. Teachers' Union will be held this evening in the Fifth United Presbyterian church (Rev. S. B. Reed pastor), corner Washington and Webster streets. The subject for discussion, "Review Lessons in the Sabbath School," will be opened by Thos. Bakewell, Esq., Superintendent of Christ Church Methodist Episcopal, and will be still further discussed by the superintendents, pastors and other workers.

A general invitation is extended to Sabbath school workers of all denominations to be present.

A Man Has His Arm Crushed.

About half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday night, William Lenham, a brakeman on the Ft. Wayne Railroad, had his left arm badly crushed while attempting to couple at the outer depot, Allegheny City. While the engine was backing towards the car which Lenham intended coupling to, he stood with his hand gave a wrong signal, and the locomotive came at considerable speed, catching Lenham's arm just above the wrist, bruising and mashing the bones. The injured man was taken to his home, corner of Charlotte and Chateau streets, and Dr. Hanaman summoned. The physician found the bones so shattered that amputation was necessary.

Attempted Burglary.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Saturday night, Lt. Charles Colson noticed three suspicious looking individuals loitering around Rutledge's hat and cap store, Smithfield street, near Liberty. As he had seen one of the men in the store before the proprietor had left it, the officer concluded to watch the movements of the trio, and was shortly afterwards met by Lt. Samuel Hazen, who joined him in watching. They were discovered just as one of the burglars was about to break in the store door way. The officers then made a descent upon them and took the three to the lock-up, where they gave their names as James Wall, Thomas Johnson and Dennis Kenneday. Yesterday they had a hearing before Acting Mayor McMasters, and were each sent thirty days to the Workhouse.

The Water Works Extension.

The City Councils meet this afternoon, and among the important matters claiming attention will be the ordinance providing for carrying on the work lately in the hands of the Water Commission. The ordinance, as it passed Select, provided for a special committee of seven members, but the Common Council amended by substituting Water Committee. There are plausible arguments in favor of a small committee, but on the other hand it might be well to trust this important work to the regular committee. Twenty-five men should certainly be able to have the work all well done, and the interests of the people as faithfully guarded as a committee of seven. The principal objection against the Water Committee is, that it is too big; but it must be remembered that the great complaint of the Water Commission was, that they had too much to do. The work might be placed under the direction of sub-committees, to be appointed monthly, and thus the labor divided. The matter should be carefully considered by Councils.

Trouble Over a School Site.

In the Common Pleas, on Saturday, James H. Hays presented a petition setting forth that the Board of Directors of the School District of Baldwin township designated a parcel of ground for the site of a new building, lying between the Elizabeth and Birmingham turnpike road and the Monongahela river, the property belonging to the petitioner in fee. They, some time ago, presented and filed a petition for the appointment of viewers to assess damages, who made a report assessing $800, which report has been filed and confirmed nisi. The petitioner here claims that the site selected is unsuitable, and, owing to its close proximity to a sewer and the Pittsburgh and Charleroi Railroad, will be dangerous to the persons of the scholars, injurious to the health and burdensome to the inhabitants of the school district. The court appointed John Wilson, T. J. Craig and August Ammon viewers, to meet on the premises on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and report as to whether the site is suitable, and whether the same will be dangerous to the scholars and burdensome to the inhabitants.

Reunion of the California Boys.

We have already announced the contemplated reunion of the surviving members of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprize Company, which left this city for the (then) newly discovered gold fields, in the spring of 1849. The arrangements have all been completed, and the reunion will take place on Monday evening, March 16th, at Lafayette Hall, on which occasion a grand supper will be spread. The Committee of Arrangements are Messrs. P. C. Nagley, P. F. Kane, Charles Rahm, B. F. Latshaw and James Connor. It is now twenty-five years since the members of this company set out on their expedition —some from this city or St. Joseph's, Missouri, and thence overland to the new El Dorado. The youngest of the survivors are now well up in years, but time has touched some of them so lightly that they rank among our most active citizens. Crossing "the plains," a quarter of a century ago, was a different kind of "transcontinental" from that now indulged in by travelers to the Golden State of the Pacific. The hardships and the dangers of the route were a right improvement upon the mule team, although many who now make the journey consider it "quite fatigueing." It would no doubt be very edifying to some of these persons if they could hear the "Enterprize" boys relate their experiences of 1849, which will no doubt be vividly brought to mind when they assemble around the festive board and talk of "auld lang syne."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Fifth Avenue Theater Combination open an engagement at the Opera House this evening in Daly's successful society drama, "Divorce." The company numbers many well-known ladies and gentlemen, who are of the highest order of talent. We shall look for nothing but the best theatrical work from such artists. "Divorce" has proved its title to success by succeeding everywhere. It vividly mirrors evens and situations under the daily observance of every one, and for this reason has made good its claim to popularity. In five acts it portrays the bright and dark sides of married life, and reads a useful lesson in respect of groundless jealousy and all other promoters of connubial infelicity.

Of the company and the play, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"'Divorce' is a play that finds in the American society of our day material for five acts of unflagging interest and strong dramatic situation, and within the probability and reality of life, whose tone is high and whose moral is good; and as presented by the Fifth Avenue Theater Combination was a treat we rarely enjoy.

Academy of Music

Carncross & Dixey closed their first week of minstrel entertainments at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, with two crowded houses at matinee and evening performance. The attendance was as large every evening through the week as the house would accommodate, many people being turned away. The troupe is unsurpassed in this city. Their appearances, that they were worthy of support; and the public recognized the fact and patronized them liberally. They give no hackneyed "gags" and threadbare jokes, but furnish everything new and sparkling. Carncross single of itself a feature worth all it costs in time and money to attend; while the burlesques and dances and instrumentalities are of the very best. With all its other excellencies, the performance is undefiled by questionable word or act—such a one as a boy may take his mother, wife or sister to hear, with perfect assurance that he will not be made to blush by reason of anything seen or heard on the stage. To this fact is, in great part, due the great popularity of the organization.

The programme for this evening will be new throughout. Mr. Carncross is set down for new ballads: Dixey, Quinn, Talbot and other comedians for a fresh burlesque, the "Siamese Twins;" and all the others have different specialties should, by all means, be secured in advance: and it can be done by calling at Hale's music store, No. 108 Smithfield street, or at the box-office of the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

It is always a pleasure to announce that Charley Howard, the veteran personator of the aged colored gentlemen, is to make his appearance at one of our places of amusement. He is to be at Trimble's during the present week, and will take the part of "Uncle Tom" in a new version of the popular drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He has few equals and no superiors in this line of character. Miss Ada Burt and Mr. H. C. Melville, vocalists, are also on the bills for a first appearance to-night. The Leslie Brothers, gymnasts, Miss Kitty Henderson, Billy Carter and others of the best members of the old company remain. The usual matinées will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

On Thursday evening next Mr. H. W. Williams, the energetic stage manager, will have a benefit. If any man in the profession has strong claims on the patronage of Mr. H. W. He contributes largely to the success of every performance by so directing affairs that the machinery moves smoothly and all passes off strongly. Turn out, then, and give him a "benefit" in reality, as well as in name.

Library Hall.

During the present week the favorite Caroline Richings Bernard with twenty-five performers will give three "concerts of ye olden time," at Library Hall. These most novel and delightful musical entertainments have drawn crowded houses in the eastern cities, and we have no doubt will be liberally patronized in Pittsburgh. The concerts will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and the performers will, of course, appear in costume. The sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow at H. Kleber & Bros.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FIREMAN.

Investigation by the Coroner.

Intemperance the Probable Cause.

The Testimony in Full—Trouble at an Engine House—Deceased Struck with a Poker by a Brother Fireman.

We regret to report the sudden death of a fireman under circumstances that required the services and investigation of the Coroner and a jury. Mr. Edward Sweeny, a member of the Relief Engine Company, No. 4, died between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his home on Marion street, after an illness extending only since Wednesday last. It appears from the testimony elicited that on Thursday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a difficulty occurred in the engine house, in which, however, Sweeny was not a participant, although he was struck with a poker and suffered a severe cut on the right side of the lip. A brother of Sweeny made information before Acting Mayor McMasters, charging the fireman of the company, Mr. J. F. Wunderlich, who is said to have used the poker, with aggravated assault and battery. Wunderlich was arrested and is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing to-day. It does not appear that the blow of itself would likely have proved fatal, but the system of deceased being in very bad condition, it may have hastened his death. Following is the testimony elicited:

AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE TROUBLE.

Manus Donahue, sworn—Am a member of the Relief Fire Company, No. 4; deceased was a member of the company; on Wednesday night, after 12 o'clock, I, with Sweeny, was on watch; Fred Wunderlich was there; some words occurred, and Wunderlich went to the door and left it open; we had words on it, and he put his fist under my nose; I objected, and he took up the poker and made a lick at me, but I ran in, and Sweeny, following after, got another blow on the lip; Sweeny fell down, and Mr. Busha came and helped to lift him up; he took Sweeny to the doctor's; two blows were struck; I was not hurt; Sweeny was struck once; Wunderlich was intoxicated; Sweeny had been under the influence of liquor for some time; Sweeny was as capable of attending to his duties as generally; don't know that the blow was intended for Sweeny; don't know of any previous trouble between the parties; Wunderlich appeared to regret the affair.

TAKEN TO A DOCTORS.

Joseph Busha, sworn: Am engineer of the Fire Company; was not present at the time of the difficulty; was in bed up stairs; about twenty minutes after eleven o'clock on Wednesday night while sitting at the stove in the engine room there was a little fuss when policeman Moorhead threw his foot out to keep the parties apart; I told them not to do that and then went to bed; heard a noise and a fall; went down stairs and found Sweeny upon the floor bleeding, washed him and took him to the doctors; both Wunderlich and Sweeny were under the influence of liquor that evening; I was down very soon after the fall; there appeared to have been a tussle; officer Wm Farnan came in after the fuss but would not arrest any one because he did not see the trouble.

EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

John Roney, sworn—Was acquainted with the deceased; kn ew nothing about the occurrence; sat up with him one night; he said that he didn't think the blow was intended for him; he didn't say who struck the blow, and didn't appear to want to make much of the affair; he was in the habit of drinking; he was not a quarrelsome man, but was sometimes contrary.

John Steel, sworn—Am foreman of this company; know nothing about this trouble; was sleeping and did not hear the fuss; Sweeny drank but generally attended his duties; had no conversation with him; did not see him since; never knew them to have any trouble before.

SYMPTOMS OF MANIA POTU.

Dr. W. H. Sherridan sworn:

Between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday last, was called to sew up the lip of the deceased; he was bleeding profusely; I put in from three to five stitches; he was bleading from the mouth and nose also; he appeared to be very much intoxicated, and was trembling all over; he was in fact on the verge of mania potu. I then stated that there was no danger except erysipelas; the wound itself would not be dangerous in a sound man; the wound may have hastened death but would not cause it; I saw him next on Thursday at 3 P. M.; at that time had used leeches, which was bad because he had lost so much blood; on Saturday morning at three o'clock was sent for and found him in delirium tremins.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Dr. T. A. REX sworn—Saw deceased on Saturday afternoon; found him with a flesh wound on the lip and leeches on; he appeared, under the influence of liquor; the wound looked as if it had been very well dressed and was healing; saw him again on Saturday night and prescribed for the delirium; saw him Sunday night and prescribed for the delirium; saw him again at night, but did not anticipate any great danger; such a wound would not likely cause death; it was not near a vital point and could not endanger the brain; loss of blood was bad for him.

Dr. Sherridan recalled: I think he must have lost a pint or blood up till the time I was able to stop the bleeding; he also lost blood by the leeching.

WANTED TO KEEP IT QUIET.

William Sweeny brother of deceased sworn: Heard of the injury on Friday afternoon; he told me he was not in the fuss but knew all about it; the matter quiet as if the Chief Engineer or the Commissioners got it they would be discharged; the poker was thrown, he thought and he was struck at two o'clock on Saturday morning was sent for, found deceased delirious; he died between eight and nine o'clock this (Sunday) morning; he was entirely sensible when he told me he received the blow, but didn't think it was intended for him.

PREVIOUS SIGNS OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

George R. Beecker sworn: Am a member of this company; was well acquainted with Mr. Sweeny; on this day two weeks ago he was trembling terribly, but he got better after I served him a drink; judged he had drank considerable; about twelve o'clock heard a noise down stairs, and saw Wunderlich come up and put on his boots; this was after Busha went down;

A POLICEMAN TESTIFIES.

Thos. Moorhead, policeman, sworn: Was in the engine house on the night of the trouble; did not see the trouble, but was there just before it occurred; Sweeny came in very full; Wunderlich came in; Ward Sweeny, and I put up my foot to caution them; Wunderlich was also under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Busher was recalled and stated that the policeman Fahey had told him that he had not been present when the occurrence; Sweeny slept in the engine house, but room after the occurrence, and on Thursday was laid home.

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NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Order to Sell the New Bank Building.

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BURNED TO DEATH.

Disastrous Fire in the East End.

Three Houses Burned—Loss $10,003—Remains of a Man Found in the Ruins—Narrow Escape of Several Persons—Coroner's Inquest.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday morning near Torrens station, in the Twenty-first ward, resulting in the total destruction of three buildings and the loss of one life, that of Warren T. Bradley, a stranger in this part of the country. The alarm was given to the fire department at about four o'clock, from box 2-6, Point Breeze. Chief Engineer White responded as also the engine and hook and ladder companies located on Hiland avenue, East Liberty, and the Forty-fourth street engine company. Before the arrival of the Chief Engineer, a second alarm was given from the same box, which was answered by Assistant Chief Hamill and the engine companies located along Penn avenue. Time was lost by the nearer companies because of the pulling of the wrong box, but as it turned out, no efforts of the firemen could have saved any of the three buildings. The buildings stood on the north side of the railroad track immediately opposite the stock yards.

The fire broke out in the one-story house standing west, and there being a strong wind from the west, the flames spread with great rapidity to the other buildings, and soon all were beyond hope of being saved. J. T. Goff occupied the first building as an eating and drinking saloon, Mead Forster the second as a similar establishment and the third was the Central Hotel, kept by Mr. John W. Clark. This house had just been newly fitted up at an expense of $3,000, and no insurance had been, as yet, obtained by Mr. Clark. The second building was owned by a Mr. Fry, who had an insurance of $2,500 upon it. Mr. Forster loses about $1,400 upon which he had an insurance of $1,100. Goff's loss is stated at $2,500, with an insurance of $1,500. A shed attached to the Central Hotel was burned, together with ten hogs.

BURNED TO DEATH.

There were three men in one of the rooms at Goff's house, and only two of them escaped. The other, Warren T. Bradley by name, was burned to death. When found in the ruins, his body was burned to a crisp and his clothes, or part of them, were found in one of his arms. He is said to have a family in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Several other parties made narrow escapes from death. Mr. William Smith, who had charge of the Central Hotel, occupied a room with his wife and three children. In endeavoring to save the latter Mr. Smith was badly burned, while one of the children, the last he got out, was somewhat injured.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is thought that a lamp usually left burning in the hall of Goff's house was turned down.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest, at noon, on the remains of Mr. Bradley, which had been taken to the livery stable of Moreland & Mitchell. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Following is the testimony:

A ROOM-MATE TESTIFIES.

George Borland sworn—Saturday evening went to bed in Goff's house in the same room where deceased occupied a bed; about four o'clock (Sunday) morning was awakened by a noise, and saw light; jumped out and cried "fire!" some person also named Charles Darling followed me out of the room; I was scorched in going out; had great difficulty in getting out; escaped through a window after Mr. Goff; thought I heard deceased, Borland, speak, but did not see him; deceased was working about the drove yards; he has not been about there long and intended to go home on Monday; he was about thirty years of age; he told others that he was married and had two children; saw the body after the fire, supposed it was him; no one else is missing and it is believed that these charred remains are those of Bradley. John Neff gave the first alarm, and the second was given by the Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

John G. Willis, sworn—Am a fireman, member of Engine Company 8; I found this body among the ruins and took it to a man named McIntyre's stable; my attention to it: a bundle of clothes was found on one of his arms; his feet were burned off; we got the alarm of fire about four o'clock from box 246 Point Breeze; this is not the nearest box, and we lost time by the mistake in not getting it from a nearer box; the druggist had the key to the nearest box could not be awakened.

A LIEUTENANT OF POLICE.

Thos. Childow, sworn—Am Lieutenant in this district; officer James Meidrun should have been on duty on the beat where the fire occurred; he has a beat of about four squares; the nearest box is the nearest box is about five or six hundred feet from the fire; on Saturday morning at three o'clock was sent for and found him in delirium tremins.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Dr. T. A. REX sworn—Saw deceased on Saturday afternoon; found him with a flesh wound on the lip and leeches on; he appeared, under the influence of liquor; the wound looked as if it had been very well dressed and was healing; saw him again on Saturday night and prescribed for the delirium; saw him again at night, but did not anticipate any great danger; such a wound would not likely cause death; it was not near a vital point and could not endanger the brain; loss of blood was bad for him.

Dr. Sherridan recalled: I think he must have lost a pint or blood up till the time I was able to stop the bleeding; he also lost blood by the leeching.

WANTED TO KEEP IT QUIET.

William Sweeny brother of deceased sworn: Heard of the injury on Friday afternoon; he told me he was not in the fuss but knew all about it; the matter quiet as if the Chief Engineer or the Commissioners got it they would be discharged; the poker was thrown, he thought and he was struck at two o'clock on Saturday morning was sent for, found deceased delirious; he died between eight and nine o'clock this (Sunday) morning; he was entirely sensible when he told me he received the blow, but didn't think it was intended for him.

PREVIOUS SIGNS OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

George R. Beecker sworn: Am a member of this company; was well acquainted with Mr. Sweeny; on this day two weeks ago he was trembling terribly, but he got better after I served him a drink; judged he had drank considerable; about twelve o'clock heard a noise down stairs, and saw Wunderlich come up and put on his boots; this was after Busha went down;

A POLICEMAN TESTIFIES.

Thos. Moorhead, policeman, sworn: Was in the engine house on the night of the trouble; did not see the trouble, but was there just before it occurred; Sweeny came in very full; Wunderlich came in; Ward Sweeny, and I put up my foot to caution them; Wunderlich was also under the influence of liquor.

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THE COUNTY WORK-HOUSE.

The Prison Board Appropriates $100,000 to Complete the Improvements.

The Board of Prison Inspectors held a meeting on Saturday, Judges Sterrett, Collier, Ewing and White, Commissioners Stuckrath and Beckert, Sheriff Hare, and Controller Warner being present. Judge Sterrett presided, and Controller Warner officiated as Secretary.

George R. White, Esq., President, and Henry Corder, Esq., Superintendent of the County Work-House, presented themselves and made a statement with reference to the plans and requirements of that institution in the completion of the buildings now in course of construction, and new buildings to be constructed. They urged the necessity for the completion of the work as quickly as possible, and asked for an appropriation of the funds necessary for the purpose.

Judge Ewing thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board agree to appropriate and pay to the Managers of the Allegheny County Work-house, within the year 1874, the sum of $100,000, from the proceeds of liquor licenses; so much thereof as may be necessary to erect and complete the necessary buildings, workshops and improvements now contemplated by said Board, on the Work-house property, to be paid from time to time, on warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the Board by the President and Secretary of the Board.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It is understood that the Board intend to erect a warehouse for the storage of barrels manufactured in the cooper shop, and to grade the ground in and around the female prison; also to erect a building for the accommodation of the officers.

A member of the Board expressed the hope that the appropriation would be made large enough to cover all the contemplated improvements, to the end that appropriations of this character might cease. Hence it was the sum was made $100,000.

The Board then passed a number of bills, and decided that hereafter a quorum should consist of five instead of seven members.

The Board then adjourned.

Burglary on Wood Street.

Early Saturday morning George Rooney and a colored man named John Henderson broke into Herring's saloon on Wood street, near Water, and stole therefrom an overcoat, two watches, a pair of gold ear-rings and a lot of cigars. The burglary was discovered soon afterwards and Detectives Barrott and Fowler set on the tracks of the burglars. Smith was found in a pawnbroker's shop, and Henderson aboard a steamer. They were both taken to the lock-up and the stolen articles all recovered. Saturday afternoon the two men had a hearing before Acting Mayor McMasters and were committed for trial.

Plymouth Congregational Church

The members of the above named church, who now worship in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, are now contemplating the erection of a handsome church edifice, and from present prospects the building will be erected during the coming season. The church is in a prosperous condition and increasing steadily in membership, under the efficient labors of the Rev. J. H. Crum.

St. Patrick's Day.

Owing to the failure of the Convention to agree upon the selection of a Grand Marshall for St. Patrick's Day, the two candidates, Captain Gallagher and Mr. J. C. Conroy, have agreed in the selection of Captain R. Tully for that position, they acting as Deputy Grand Marshalls.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meets to-day.

AMUSEMENTS are plenty.

THE Mt. Washington school building cost $39,000.

THE Central Board of Education will meet to-morrow.

THE Women's Temperance Union will meet to-day at the Smithfield street M. E. Church.

THE South Side Turners will jubilate the fifth anniversary of their organization, Monday evening, March 16th.

DURING the high wind on Saturday night, the wooden covering of the fountain at the High School was blown off.

THE Penitentiary Commissioners will meet this week to decide upon the practicability of removing the Western Penitentiary.

IT is rumored that a glass house is about to be erected in Johnstown. The frame work is already made and several glass blowers have left here to engage places.

THE citizens of Mount Washington are agitating the question of erecting a town clock, reserving any one desiring to contribute, to please call and propose to call a public meeting for the discussion of the subject.

THE officers of the East End M. E. church recently presented their pastor, Rev. Dr. W. A. Davidson, with